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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

1. This report deals with living quarters, classrooms, libraries, laboratories,
etc in higher educational institutions of the USSR

2. Since each higher educational institution in the USSR comes under the jurisdiction of one of the ministries, and since the ministries are responsible for the quality of training received by specialists in these institutions, each ministry takes great pains to see that its educational establishments have the best available equipment.

3. As an indication of the government's concern for higher education, I can give the following data: Before World War II in the USSR there were 750 institutions of higher learning with a total enrollment of 620,000 students. During the war 334 of these institutions (total enrollment 230,000) were either wholly or in part destroyed. By 1946 the number of institutions had reached the pre-war level with a total enrollment of 630,000, and at present [] there are more than 800 such institutions in the country. Incidentally, I have read in the emigrant press articles by certain self-styled "experts" on Soviet affairs, who say that education-wise the USSR is in a bad way. They don't know what they are talking about. I don't mean to infer that all institutions have absolutely everything they need, but they are far from being poorly equipped.

4. There are plenty of classrooms and the instruction takes place in only one morning shift every day. Every institution has living quarters for the

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students. Beds and necessary furniture (chairs, tables, closets, etc) are provided and clean bed linen is issued each week. In the dormitories all the usual needs of the students are taken care of-laundry, showers, barber shops, dining room, store and snack bar.

5. Every institution has a library consisting of the following sections:

- (a) Scientific, technical and textbook section;
- (b) Artistic literature section;
- (c) Reading room.

6. In view of the generally low economics condition of the students and the high price of textbooks, the library tries to help the students in the following manner:

Books for required courses or for courses taken by the majority of the students are loaned out to individuals for the entire period of the course. After the examinations in the particular course are finished, the students return the books. If there are not enough copies to go around in this way, the library puts all available copies on the reserve list so that they may be used in the reading room but not taken out.

7. The quality of the textbooks is, generally speaking, quite good, but the two main inadequacies are their large size and high price.
8. The laboratory, of course, is another important part of an institution. If an institution has no laboratory or not enough equipment, the institution's administration makes arrangements for the students to use lab facilities in neighboring institutions, scientific research establishments or industrial enterprises.
9. Basically, the relationship between instructors and students is a matter of professional interest. If a student shows a talent for, and an interest in a certain subject, the instructor of that subject will show a greater interest in the student. From my own experience and from talking to graduates of other higher educational institutions, I might say the following about the relationship between instructor and students. Professors and instructors may be divided into two general groups:
- (a) Those who regard the requests of the students more formally and give consultations only in the time allotted specifically for that purpose. These are usually the instructors of the general, first and second year courses.
 - (b) Those who are more attentive to the needs of the students and who invite consultation in free, non-school time, sometimes even at the home of the instructor. These are usually the instructors of the more specialized, third, fourth and fifth year courses.

10. I think it is safe to say that in general the instructors and professors are very much interested in the needs of the students.

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